

Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

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Gents', Young Men's and Boys' Department.

Clothing Department is at all times filled to its utmost capacity with the most stylish cuts, Cassimeres, Cheviots and Corkscrews, that we put against the finest made-to-order market and at a saving of 50 per cent. Remember, positive bargains in this department. Others, is the power that makes the wheel of business hum.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK,

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the best material from the mill, by

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It is stock 27 B Iron, Tin Plate, Solder and Galvanized Iron, which we offer to the

market prices. Wholesale agents for the state of Texas for

MEHLE & HARRISON'S CELEBRATED LEADER STOVES.

CAPS THE CLIMAX.

Machinating McCullough, a Detective, Tells a Tale that Chains the Fancy.

Maxwell Blanches When His Cell-Mate Takes the Stand and Damns His Defense.

Fauntleroy Furious, Fumigates Against the Shame and Scores the Schemers.

St. Louis, Mo., May 24.—A rumor that a witness who is said to have been Maxwell's cell-mate, had come to his store on Easter Sunday, 1885, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and called for something to quiet the nerves. Witness prepared a mixture and gave it to the defendant. The man whom he supposed was Preller purchased several toilet articles and paid for them, exhibiting at the time a large amount of money. He saw the two men afterwards at the cigar stand in the Southern hotel buying cigars. Preller paid that bill also. The cross-examination developed nothing new.

August Bengel testified that the defendant came to his shooting gallery on the evening of Easter Sunday about 9:30 o'clock and shot several times at a target. His aim was unsteady and he seemed nervous and excited. He also appeared to be under the influence of liquor. The superintendent of the morgue to which Preller's body was taken was recalled. He testified that the lip of the deceased appeared as if a heavy black moustache had been shaved from it. A clerk in the morgue corroborated this statement.

C. A. Bishop, one of the attorneys for the prosecution, testified that he had examined shortly after Preller's body had been found the personal effects found in the trunk left at the hotel by Maxwell and found among other things a copy of Cooper's Physicians' Vade Mecum. The book was marked on page twelve, which described Clover's method for the administration of chloroform. The witness also found a bottle containing chloroform among Maxwell's abandoned effects.

The sensational testimony of the day (not that, however, which the crowd which thronged the court-room expected to hear) followed the name of J. E. McCullough, a man of medium height, with light blue eyes, fair hair and mutton chop whiskers, stepped from among the crowd in the rear of the room and proceeded to the witness-stand. Maxwell moved nervously in his chair, and when he recognized the witness his face blanched and he evinced signs of great mental agitation. This lasted but a minute, however, and he soon regained his usual calm air and quiet demeanor.

The examination of the witness began ordinarily enough, and no one except the prosecution knew of what character the testimony would be.

McCullough testified that he was a detective, formerly under Pinkerton, later in the United States secret service, and still later under Thomas Furlong of this city. About February 20 he had been put on the Maxwell case, and a plan had been arranged with his chief whereby a confession might be secured from the supposed murderer. On February 26 he presented at the Mechanics' bank of this city a forged check for \$1180.12, drawn in favor of John Florris, and had the name of Dr. Smith, the treasurer of the Gould system, signed to it. While he was in a check he desired to cash. His presence at the time being was supposed to have been purely accidental. As the signature upon McCullough's check was totally unlike Smith's, Hutchinson, the cashier, immediately detected the forgery, and shaking with excitement, told Furlong of the discovery, and the latter attempted to arrest McCullough. A scuffle ensued, but Furlong bagged his man. He was afterward indicted by the grand jury for the forgery. He was placed in the Four Courts, in a cell immediately adjoining Maxwell's. The hour each day the prisoners were allowed for exercise McCullough spent in Maxwell's company.

The witness had proceeded thus far with his statement when McDonald, of the prosecution, interrupted him by saying: "Now tell when you had any important conversation with Maxwell. Tell them up to the time of your release."

"About ten days after I went into jail," began the witness, when Mr. Fauntleroy, of the defense, jumped up and objected to the witness. He said he was a liar and an impostor by his own testimony in open court. This man had put himself in the position of a criminal; had himself held by the court, had gone before the grand jury under the charge of forgery and had gone to jail.

The objection was overruled; the judge said the argument was good for the jury and not for the court. Fauntleroy scored the prosecution for using the courts of justice for such nefarious and infamous schemes. He said the witness should be thrown out as a disgrace to the court. The witness, who was scored unmercifully, took it coolly.

Fauntleroy, when his objection was overruled, contended that he should ask certain questions of the witness. The court told him he could ask them and the court would pass on them. A squabble took place between McDonald and Fauntleroy, in which McDonald said if Fauntleroy did not shut up, he would make a statement which would shut him up. Fauntleroy asked a series of questions, all of which were objected to and the objections sustained. Where

were you born, how old, are you, how many times were you in prison besides this time, how many crimes have you committed, is there any crime you would hesitate to commit, were Fauntleroy's questions. He then declined to pursue the subject further.

McDonald: Did you make any threats or offer any inducements to secure these statements from the prisoner?

No; the statements were made voluntarily. About ten days after I went into jail he talked to me about these people here; said they were not fit; and tried to break him down; said the chief of the police had taken him into his office, had given him whisky, and when he thought he was drunk showed him a picture of Preller, taken after he was dead, and asked if he knew it.

Maxwell said no, and said he would be a fool to tell him he did know him. He told me that he did recognize it. This was the beginning. We had other conversations. He thought I belonged to a notorious gang of forgers and was in a bad fix. I told him if I had a chance at an alibi I could prove it. He asked how. I said by my people. He said if he had a witness who could testify right he could beat the state. I asked him how. He said if I could get a witness who could testify that I had so much money in Boston he could get free. I asked him how much money, he said \$700 or \$800. I told him I would try to get some of my people, a gang of forgers, to do him this favor, to testify for him, and I asked him to tell me about the case.

He told me he met Preller on the steamer that arrived in Boston February 3 and took rooms at Young's hotel. Two weeks later Preller went to Canada, then he remained in Boston. He said he bought a ticket for St. Louis and left Boston on the last Saturday in March, went around by Canada; his ticket cost \$21; he arrived in St. Louis on Monday and registered at the Southern. Asked about a telegram of the clerk. The clerk said one had been received asking if he had arrived, and he answered it. This was on Monday, and on Friday Preller arrived. They had a talk about going to Auckland. Maxwell was anxious that Preller should go to Auckland. Maxwell said Preller told him he had only enough money to see himself through in the trip, and said he made up his mind on account of his menaces to fix him. Sunday he said Preller was in his (Maxwell's) room, and complained of pains. Maxwell told him he could remedy it by a hypodermic syringe. He agreed that he should try it. Preller, he said, took off his coat and vest and he said he gave him a good dose in the arm, which put him to sleep.

When he was fast asleep he used some chloroform that he had there, and when he found that it was not enough, he went out and got some more. Then he found he was dead. He took off his clothes, took the money, cut off his undershirt and shirt and took off his drawers. He threw the things out, put him in a trunk and left the things in the room. This was about 5 in the afternoon. He said he then stayed around until Monday morning, when he went out and bought several things, trunks among them. He then packed his own trunk, putting the things he had taken from Preller's body into it, bought a ticket for San Francisco, for which I think he said he paid \$116. The witness then testified that Maxwell had told him of his journey across the continent, his escape with one "Grace," an inmate of a house of ill-fame, his voyage to Auckland, what he spent at various places and for what.

"Did he say anything about the clothing which he took from Preller's body?" asked McDonald.

"He said it was in his trunk in the steerage; he could not get at it and said that he would have made away with it could he have gotten the clothing out."

"Did he say any more about his trip?"

"He said he had a pleasant trip, had \$140 when he reached there and told me about his experience in Auckland."

McDonald then brought the witness back to the arrangement to have witness say that he had money when he left Boston. McDonald asked what Maxwell explained when he wanted the witness to prove that he had a large sum of money before he left Boston.

"Maxwell said that the witness could say that they met him in a club-room at Young's hotel. Had called at his room. They could state that they were with him, and that on the day he left Boston they dropped into Murphy's to take a drink, and Maxwell treated; that he had a large roll of bills, and some of them suggested that he was careless in carrying the bills so loosely in his pocket. They could swear they saw \$200 or \$300 in bills, he did not care much what. The two men then agreed on the manner of making up the story and of posting witness' alleged friend how to testify. It was first suggested that two friends be introduced to Maxwell's attorneys and then brought into jail to see him, but it was dropped.

Maxwell said he might get hard and get out. It was agreed that they should arrange for a meeting by fixing certain means of identifying each other. On a card Maxwell wrote Frank Dingfelder, "2 w," under each end of the name explained that w 2 meant two witnesses. The card was torn into two pieces, Maxwell taking one and putting it into his drawer in the cell and witness taking the other. Witness had a card on one side of which was "Hon. John Martin, attorney at law, St. Louis, Mo.," and on the other "No. 1005 Washington street," and "Young's hotel." The cards were given by the witness.

prisoner said that if he had a man to kill he would not do it that way, chloroform was so much easier."

"Now tell what you did after you got out of jail."

"I got out on bond and went to New York. I had an understanding that I was to write to him, the prisoner, putting the letter inside of an envelope addressed to John I. Martin, and I did that."

"I'll get you to state if Maxwell ever told you how he made Preller's acquaintance?"

"He said he was introduced to Preller on board the steamer by one of the employees; didn't say which one, and Preller showed him letters of introduction to officers of the United States Steamship company; he then thought he would work Preller for these letters; wanted to get Preller to secure him a position as surgeon of a vessel, but afterward gave up the idea when he learned that the company only paid \$30 and board."

"How long did you remain in New York?"

"Until about May 6."

"Where did you go then?"

"I left about May 7, on instructions from Furlong to go to Indianapolis."

"How long did you remain there?"

"Until about the 17th of this month, when I came here on instructions from Furlong."

"And have been here ever since?"

"Yes."

Court then took a recess until 2:30.

It was almost 3 p. m. when the court reopened. The room, which is a small one, was crowded in every part. The interest of those present was very great. The witness further testified that when he got to New York he wrote a letter to Maxwell, and sent it inclosed in an envelope addressed to his attorneys. This letter was dated April 16, and stated that the two witnesses had arranged to secure rooms and would arrive at the LaCade hotel, St. Louis, the 29th, and asked if his attorneys could meet them.

The witness received a reply to this letter, which he produced and which was shown to the defense. The witness then stated that on the receipt of this reply he wrote another letter, dated April 26, to which he also received a reply. This letter was also produced with the envelopes to which both letters had been received. The witness then said that on the 4th of May he wrote a letter to Hon. John I. Martin, one of the attorneys, to which he has not received any reply. This practically ceased the direct examination. Fauntleroy opened the cross-examination, which was very long, and was conducted with much vigor and at times great bitterness. He questioned the witness as to his antecedents, employment of methods, etc., and obtained an admission that he, the witness, would resort to falsehood and lying and various other means in the prosecution of his business to ascertain the guilt of criminals or alleged criminals. He also admitted having indulged the name of John Morris on the check he offered at the Mechanics' bank, but he denied positively that he wrote the signature of Dr. Smith, which the check bore. He went over most of the jail story again, especially the part in which he had arranged to procure witnesses to prove that Maxwell had money when he was in Boston. The letters produced in the direct examination were then brought out again, and at first the court refused to admit them, but subsequently revised its decision and admitted the first two letters, and later on they were all read. During the discussion of these letters there was an angry wrangle between counsel, the attorneys for the defense charging the prosecution with producing letters in order to cast reflections upon their character as attorneys and gentlemen. This was denied, however, by the prosecution, and so emphatically that the counsel for the defense accepted the explanation and withdrew whatever harsh language they had used.

The cross-examination continued at great length and did not close until a late hour, but the direct testimony was not materially shaken, and the opinion prevails that the chances of the defendant for acquittal have nearly vanished. It is understood that the state will, in all likelihood, rest their case to-morrow, and there is much speculation as to what course the defense will take.

GENERAL RAID FEARED.

Apaches Known to Have Left Their Reservation for the North.

Special to the Gazette.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 24.—A special received this afternoon from Winslow, a small town on the Atlantic & Pacific railway, states that some of the Aztec Cattle company men, who have a camp on the north line of the Apache reservation, about forty-five miles southwest of Holbrook, report that the Indians are getting restless, and a band have left their reservation, coming north. These Indians entered the Aztec company's camp and stole some provisions and ammunition. They were seen by the cowboys, who followed them some distance and had a skirmish with them and recovered the property. It is feared by the people of Apache county that if these Indians come north they may invite the Navajos to join them in a campaign of rapine and murder. Maj. Warrier, general manager of the Aztec company, is very uneasy, and left for the scene of trouble this morning.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The Knights Arriving in Large Numbers.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 24.—Delegates to the Knights of Labor convention which convenes here to-morrow are arriving to-day in large numbers. The executive board met this morning and transacted business of a secret nature. Grand Master Workman Powderly is receiving a great deal of attention. He has been invited to deliver a lecture while in Cleveland. He will hardly have time to do so, but may consent later in the week.

In Favor of the Employee.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 24.—The board of arbitration chosen to settle the differences between the street-car men and the employers made its award this afternoon, sustaining the demands of the men for twelve hours' work.